Highway Tax. Interest. Total

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Care of Seed Corn.

There is no experience in agriculture more discouraging than a failure of seed to-grow. It means more than the expense and trouble of replanting; it means a backward crop which, as a rule, proves inferior if not a failure.

Every year thousands of farmers realize, for lack of good seed corn, dearly bought experience. Their corn crops fail to be remunerative because they neglected the previous autumn to select good seed and properly cure it.

In order to have seed that will certainly germinate and grow it must be harvested previous to freezing weather and immediately dried. After the cobhas become thoroughly dry it is an easy matter to save the seed. At the South, where the seasons are long, this matter of drying the corn is often taken care of by nature, but in the Eastern and Northern States the cobs, especially of the larger varieties, require to be cured by artificial means when the kernels are designed for seed.

Corn that appears to be thoroughly dried in the field, in nine cases out of

Corn that appears to be thoroughly dried in the field, in nine cases out of ten contains enough moisture to render the kernels defective for seed, unless cured artificially. The old-fashioned way of saving seed corn is still prac-ticed in many localities, and considered the best mode by many progressive farmers. This consists in selecting de-liable corn residence in selecting de-

farmers. This consists in selecting desirable ears previous to freezing weather, pulling back the husks to the butt and braiding the ears together by them in long strings. These strings of ears are then hung in some dry and well-ventilated place, as an attic or loft, until the corn is required for planting.

A Kentucky farmer who has proven to his satisfaction that if seed corn is thoroughly dried, cob included, previous to freezing weather, it is certain to germinate and grow the following season, under ordinary favorable circumstances of warmth and moisture. Every good ear for seed is laid upon a tight floor over his cook-stove, where it remains until spring, when it is shelled and kept in readiness for planting. Corn thus placed on any floor under which a fire is kept up during the fall and winter will, in his opinion, always germinate.

There is a diversity of practice in regard to the precise period when the selection of seed-corn should be made. Some cultivators gather the seed soon after the kernel is out of milk and dry

Some cultivators gather the seed soon after the kernel is out of milk and dry it in the sun. The majority, however, prefer perfect maturity of seed, but all who have had experience in the matter realize the necessity of the thorough drying of corn before hard freezing weather.

An ear with a large cob is not con-sidered to be as good a keeper as the one with a smaller cob, for the reason one with a smaller cob, for the reason that the former contains a larger quantity of sap, hence is liable to retain dampness. After having sun-dried seed-corn, the farmers of some sections store it in lofts of smoke-houses in order that it may become permeated with the odor of the meat undergoing smoking there, and thus gain a protection when in the ground against the depredations of field mice, worms, etc. The argument in favor of this practice is that the corn becomes thoroughly saturated with

ment in favor of this practice is that the corn becomes thoroughly saturated with croosote, which is offensive to many pests, especially squirrels.

For greatest improvement in seed observe the time of ripening, number of ears on a stalk, size of the stalk and the perfection of the ears. Corn which ripens earliest in the field, other things being favorable, is to be preferred, but there are exceptions to this general rule. For instance, when the object is to improve a variety that is very early a different course is advised. The very earliest ears often are not so large as those that come later, and by selecting those that come later, and by selecting these later ones for a few seasons the size of the corn is improved. On the other hand, if only the earliest ears are chosen a very early variety is gained, but it is liable to be inferior in size.

Another rule usually observed is selecting from stalks that have two or three well-developed ears, selecting the ear which grows low on the stalk. Of late years, occasional objections have been made to this practice, on the plea that the ears are liable to decrease in size as they increase in numbers.

A full-sized ear on which the rows are regular, well filled out at the end and

A full-sized ear on which the rows are regular, well filled out at the end and but little larger at the butt than in the middle, if it has ripened in good season and grows low on a moderate-sized stalk and is taken from the standing corn, is first-class for the variety to which it belongs.

In selecting seed from yellow corn the color may be changed from a dark to a light yellow by selecting a light-colored ear, or vice versa. When it is desired to retain the corn as you get it the custom is to select both colors. If the crop from which you are selecting tends too much to bran or chaff, give preference to the more flinty ears.—

N. Y. World.

—The numerous shocking acrobatic accidents which have recently occurred in some of the southern parts of Austria have determined the authorities at Trieste to introduce into the Diet of that province a bill prohibiting the performance of all dangerous feats in public in future. The female trapezist Zeo, who fell and injured herself a few nights ago at a Trieste circus, is dead. A few days before M. Amato, manager of the circus, had a terrible fall from his horse, and was lying in a dangerous condiand was lying in a dangerous condi-tion. At Flume, on the same day, an acrobat fell during his performance, and received probably fatal injuries.

—The Washington Monument will be finished in December, 1884. Thus far it has cost \$940,000.—Washington Star.

Sick animals should be separated from healthy ones.

Tax Sale.

Notice is hereby given that on Monday, the 30th day of June, A. D., 1884, at 10 e'cleck in the forences of that day I shall sell at the rooms of the Village Council in Cheboygan Village, County of Cheboygan, and State of Michigan, so much of each of the following described tracts or parcels of land, situated in said Village of Cheboygan delinquent, for unpaid taxes for the year 1882, as will be sufficient to pay the taxes and charges thereon, according to the act of incorporation of said Village, and the abstract in such as well as well as the said to said.

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_		6	y 4 P	ods to	piac	o of	begin	s, thence ning, be- 32, town	
3		in	gap	art of	the r	10 4	of sec	32, town	

Theo Jauge W Jarvis.

Paul Lancour,

RA Liblow. A piece of land coming at the n o sorner of a piece of land conveyed by E
Abbott to Adolphus Graves, Oct 31,
1881, thence w 32 rods, thence s at right
angles 10 rods, thence east parallel
with first line 32 rods, thence n 10
rods to place of beginning, except a
strip from off the s side, 2 rods for
highway purposes, being a part of n
w is of se is, sec 32, town 38, 1 w....
A piece of land coming at the n w corner of lot 41 in Cheboygan village
thence running wly on 3d st 6 rods,
thence s'ly on Huron st 4 rods, thence
o'ly 6 rods to s w corner of said lot
it, theree n'ly 4 rods to place of beginning. PJ Moller.

Michael Plaunt.

Michael Plaunt,

John Propore.

Adelphus Tebo,

D Smith.	A piece of land com'ng on the e and	- 75	40	28	1
	w is line of sec 30 at a point 19 34-100 chains east from the is post on the west line between r1 and 2 w, thence n 19 98-100 chains, thence w 397 feet, thence n 6 23-100 chains, thance west 336 feet, thence north 12 15-100 chains to lakely or thence in 6 25-100 chains.				
	n 19 98-100 chains, thence w 297 feet,				
	36 feet, thence north 12 15-100 chains				
	tion along the lake shore to intersect				
	with the e and west & line to place of beginning, being a part of section 30, town 38, 1 w.	4 50	9.40	1.09	8 40
oseph Veo.	A piece of land com'ng at the n w corner of a piece of land sold by R	• 50	2 40	1 00	0 111
and or other	Patterson to Ado phus Clairmount.				100
San Park	Chiemount's land 16 rods, thence w'ly				
Parish.	4 rods' thence north 16 rods, thence e'ly 4 rods to place of beginning A place of land com'ng on east side	80	16	-1	56
The same of	of sinte road at a point reached in the				
	corner of s w 14 of s w 14, sec 52, town	- 1			4 3 8
	following manner: com'ng at the n w corner of s w ¼ of s w ¼, sec 52, town 85, r l w, ruaning thence south along center of road 3 7i-100 chains to di				
V SINI STILL	vergence of state road, thence south			11.0	
	vergence of state road, thence south 35° east along state 6 90-100 chains to said before mentioned post as a place of beginning, thence e 2 87-100 chains				
	west 2 chains and 18 links to east side		9		
	of state road, thence n 35° w to place of beinning.	118	20	14	
F Watson,	A piece of land com'ng on the e'ly line of Main street in Cheboygan vil-				- 5
	the contact has af Division street in				100
	said village thence running sly at right angles to the line of Mai streets feet to the c'ly line of ot lin L	- 4			
	streets0 feet to the e'ly lineof ot ihin L Backus' Main street addition to Che-				
	the c'ly line of said lot 15 244; feet, thence n w'ly parallel to first described line 99 feet to Main street, thence s w'ly along the c'ly line of Main street, thence s w'ly along the c'ly line of Main street, the c'ly line of Main street, 24 1.3 feet to piece c'ly line of Main street, 24 1.3 feet to piece c'ly line of the line				
	thence n w'ly parallel to first des-		H		
	thence's w'ly alona the e'ly line of Main street, 24 1-3 feet to place of be-				
	ginning, being part of lot 15 in L. Backus' Main street addition to Che-				
	boygan village	4.50	2 40	1 63	8 43
ouis Burdette, a ter Barnes.	Lot 9 block A	27	20	14	1 43
ary E Roberts,	A piece of land from off the n end of	8 00	1 60	18	
nos P MeGinn,	S LeGault's addition		1 00	1 08	5 68
ris Pula,	Lots 5 and 15 block 6	4 50 1 50	2 40 80	1 63	8 53
	A STATE OF THE STA			34	2 84
ins A Martin, ien & Weed,	Lot 8 block 3	2 25	1 29	-19 82	7 05 4 27
CONTROL NO.	Lots 1 and 2 in block 1. N 's of lot 52 in M W Horne's 1st addition to Cheboygan village F M Sammons' Addition.	12 75	6 80	4 64	24 19
McGinness.	F M Sammons' Addition.	1 50	80	54	2 84
P Young, hittemore, Carte	Lots 60 and 70	6 00 2 25	3 20 1 20	2 18	11 38
k Browu, R Snow,	Lot 4 block I in R Patterson's 1st ad-	200	0,700		1176
	dition to Cheborgan village	1 88	1 00	68	3 10
Dated Cheboyga	in, Mich., Mry 14th, 1884.	J.	E. CUF	INY.	
			ALTONOMICS CO.	and the same	

CHEBOYGAN BOILER WORKS!

Treasurer of Cheboygan Village.

WILLIAM HESS, Proprietor.

Cheboygan, Mich.

MANUFACTURER OF

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